2: Byhan--1 E-4 (no date) 1926 RI3 Abkhaz RI3
Cherkess RH5

[749] b) The Cherkess and Abkhaz

C 101 The Cherkess are called Kerketai, Kerketioi, Kerketaioi, A 101 Syndyi, Zygoi, Zinchoi by the Latin and Greek authors of antiquity; the Abkhaz are called the Apsil by Pliny (29 to 70 A.D.) and Arrian (100 to 160 A.D ), Ap'sili and Ap'sari in A 648 Georgian chronicles: Abkhazia was dependent on Georgia dur- 195 ing the first few centuries after Christ and afterwards on Lazia; in 786 it became an independent kingdom and was united again with Georgia by Bagrat III (980 to 1014) by marriage. Later it again achieved independence under the house of Shervashidze until the Russians occupied it, first the southern part, Samurzakhan, in 1845, and the rest of Abkhazia in 1863. The Cherkess are C 101 supposed to have occupied the northern foreland to a point be- 648 yond the Kuma, but later [750] [Fig. 441 appears here] to have been pushed back over the Terek, the Kuban, and the Malka rivers by the Tatars and, since 1777, by the Russians. As a result of the Tatar pressure the Cherkess tribes along the coast of the Black Sea had moved from there in the fourteenth century and pushed in among the Nogai, Karachi, and Taulu, in the Kabarda district, from which they derive their present C K name. After the suppression of the revolt in Dagestan and, in ● 167 the autumn of 1864, the decisive defeat of the Cherkess, who had been offering stubborn resistance for decades, most of them, over 400,000, emigrated together with many Abkhaz, including the entire Ubykh tribe, to Asia Minor, Syria, and the Balkan peninsula.

A 142 [751] The Abkhaz (see Fig. 441) are physically of medium height, powerful build, and wiry. The skull